

THE SEALING SEASON

Important Changes in the American
Behring Sea Fleet, to Sail
Next Week.

New Set of Sealing Regulations to be
Observed by Owners and
Hunters.

Port Townsend, April 14.—Advice from Washington City are to the effect that several important changes in the arrangement of the Behring Sea fleet for this season have just been decided upon by Captain Schoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service. The first of these is the establishment of headquarters for Captain Hooper, who commands the fleet, on land instead of on the flagship, as in previous years. He will be stationed at the Alaska coast during the season and will direct the movements of the different cutters from that point.

Heretofore Captain Hooper has been stationed on the flagship, which he had to command, in addition to directing the work of the other cutters. It was found to be entirely too much work to put on one man's shoulders, and an additional reason for making the change is that better results can be obtained if the commander of the fleet is stationed at a particular point, where he can always be found and consulted.

Under the old arrangement much time was lost. While Captain Hooper would be on a cruise one of the other cutters would come in and would have to lie idle until Hooper returned. Captain Hooper will have as an aid Lieut. Dunwoody, who is with him now at his San Francisco headquarters, and will also be provided with a clerk. Another innovation of importance determined upon is the abandonment of Fort Barrow after this season. A life saving station manned by half a dozen men has been located at that point for several years, but owing to changes in the whaling ground in the past couple of years there has been practically nothing for Fort Barrow to do.

The fleet will sail from Port Townsend on April 20, and proceed direct to Unalakleet. After he has established his headquarters at that point, Captain Hooper will give each cutter its instructions for its primary cruise. The cutter Bear will remain with the fleet until July 1, when it will proceed to Point Barrow, to remain for the rest of the season. When the Bear returns, it will bring the Point Barrow crew and stores to Port Townsend, where the crew will be discharged.

With the exception of the Bear, none of the cutters will carry physicians this year. The North American Commercial Company has promised the treasury department that it will erect a good hospital at Unalakleet if the government will furnish a physician to take charge of it. The proposal meets with favor, and the hospital will be established immediately upon Captain Hooper's arrival.

The officers of the fleet will have the pleasure of breaking in a lot of caribou this year's cruise. Ten caribou will be sent from Unalakleet to Port Townsend on April 1. They will receive their appointments to the different ships before they start, but changes can be made by Captain Hooper to suit himself after Unalakleet has been reached.

The cutters will be commanded as follows during the season: Rush, Capt. W. H. Roberts; Bear, Captain Francis Tuttle; Grant, Captain Jefferson A. Stann; Corwin, Captain W. D. Roath; Volcott, Captain M. L. Phillips; Perry, Captain H. D. Smith.

The treasury department has decided that the Bear shall be no longer required to transport reindeer from the coast of Siberia to Alaska. It has been found, the department officials claim, that this work seriously interfered with the other duties of the Bear, and they have determined to do away with the practice.

The treasury department has just issued regulations through the collector of customs governing vessels employed in fur seal fishing during the season of 1896, and will relate only to the season just opening. The regulations govern the vessel employed in fur seal fishing shall have, in addition to the papers now required by law, a special license for fur seal fishing.

Before the issuance of this license masters of sailing vessels to engage in the fur seal fishing shall furnish proofs that the hunters employed are competent to skillfully use the weapons by means of which seal fishing may be carried on. All vessels so licensed shall carry under the national ensign a certain flag, which is accurately described in the regulations, during daylight, and at night all vessels shall exhibit two vertical lights so as to make them visible in clear weather at least one mile.

During the close season any vessel intending to traverse sealing grounds for any legitimate purpose may have entire sealing outfits securely sealed, which shall be a protection against the seizure of the vessel during the closed season, such sealing up may be effected by naval, consular or customs officers of the United States, and at sea also by the commander of a cruiser.

All such vessels shall, before engaging in such fishing, report to the revenue officer at Attu Island or the customs officer at Unalakleet. Said officer shall make an entry in a log book of the vessel, showing the full detail of her fishing equipment and the number and size of seals and skins aboard. Sealing licenses may be obtained from the chief customs officer of any American port or from the United States consular office at any Japanese port.

Masters of all the vessels which have been engaged in fur seal fisheries, whether within or without the area of the award, and whether licensed or not, shall make an entry of her catch at the custom house of the return port, and then shall file with the collector the official log book, or a copy thereof, verified by oath, the same to be kept, as provided by the act of April 3, 1895, and must furnish, under oath, the information required by the form in catalogue 24. Copies of this form and of the log book required may be obtained from collectors of customs. The foregoing regulations are intended to apply only to the season of 1896.

ANOTHER LAND BILL

For Ireland Has Been Proposed by
the Home Government—Facilitates Purchase.

Mr. Morley Says It is Objectionable
—Irish Leaders are Disappointed.

London, April 14.—Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, introduced the new Irish land bill in the house of commons yesterday. It is of much wider scope than that of Mr. John Morley, and is on the principle of purchasing by the occupying tenant being the ultimate solution of the land question.

In introducing the bill, the chief secretary for Ireland said that the government believed that the land question was at the root of the agitation for home rule. The bill would facilitate the purchase of holdings and prevent the lessee from having rent levied on his improvements. It embodied the most non-contentious proposals of the bill of 1885 and modified others. It proposed that the tenant should be deemed to be in just possession of his holdings, leaving the landlord to recover the remainder of the arrears in the ordinary way.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that the government had decided not to alter the statutory 15 years for fixing a fair rent. Purchase would not be compulsory, the chief secretary proceeded, as such a scheme would require possibly £200,000,000, while the terms could not be so advantageous to the tenant. The terms for repayment would be extended from 49 to over 70 years, and relief would be given to the tenant towards the end of their tenancy, they would be more likely to need it, the payments decreasing with the length of the tenancy to every purchaser by less than twenty years' purchase. While at the start there would be 20 per cent. less rent than they were now paying, they would also be relieved of 10 per cent. during the first thirty years. The bill, he said, extended the powers of the congested districts board, enabling it to borrow to the extent of £1,500,000.

With regard to evicted tenants, Mr. Balfour said, the government had already declared that they would not consent to the use of public money, believing that aid should come from private sources; but they were prepared to re-enact the clause of the land act for a year, and so act as mediators. Mr. Balfour concluded by saying that the bill was an honest endeavor to facilitate the substitution of peasant ownership for dual ownership.

After hearing Mr. Balfour's speech the opinion expressed in the lobby was that a bill of such complexity as this had occupied three hours in its explanation had little prospect of passing at this session of parliament in view of the prolonged debates expected on the education bill.

When Mr. Gerald Balfour had concluded, Rt. Hon. John Morley, who was chief secretary for Ireland in the late Liberal cabinet and the author of the late Irish land bill offered in the last parliament, said that it was impossible to criticize such a complex bill until it was printed, but it was evident that it bristled with objectionable features and would require a great deal of amendment in committee. He warned the government that if they wished to pass it they must withdraw their education bill.

John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, declared that the bill was extremely disappointing to Irishmen, and was a further proof of the ineffectiveness of this parliament to legislate for Ireland. This measure, he said, was very inadequate as to fixing fair rents and as to dealing with evicted tenants, but he admitted that it was an improvement on the bill recently put forward.

The bill was read for the first time and its second reading was fixed for April 27.

In an interview John Redmond admitted that the bill had good points and was better than Mr. Morley's, because it was intended to pass, while Mr. Morley's was not. He thought the improvement clause would benefit tenants, but the purchase clauses, he said, were the most important.

Horace Plunkett, member of parliament for Dublin county South, was also asked for his opinion. He regards the bill as an honest attempt to bring the land question within a measurable distance of a finality.

An editorial in the Chronicle (Liberal) on the new land bill says: "It is primarily a purchase bill and only in a dubious way a fair rent bill. It bids fair to resolve itself into an inflated scheme of purchase forced on the tenants by the hopelessness of getting justice from the land court."

The parliamentary correspondent of the Standard says of the Balfour bill: "The reception accorded to the land bill was unexpected. Mr. Morley's speech has created the impression that the opposition will not force a division against the second reading of the bill. Should it be found impossible to carry the whole bill, it is probable that only the fair rent clauses will be proceeded with."

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, declares that it is a landlord's bill. An editorial in the Times says: "The most serious objection to the bill is its length and complexity. A measure requiring three hours for explanation by a minister remarkable for his conciseness of expression and clearness of reasoning, can hardly be adequately dealt with in less than an entire session."

The correspondent of the Times in parliament says: "The Parliaments admit that the bill is skillfully devised and they approve the purchase clauses. The anti-Parliaments are more chary of their approbation. Timothy Healy remarked that Mr. Balfour seemed to have taken a Roentgen photograph and got a skeleton of Mr. Morley's scheme, having discarded all the flesh, blood, sinew and muscle."

—Mother writes: "No trouble now getting the children to attend to their teeth, they like Odorous so much."

Spring Wraps

are just right in weight, warm
and style when

Quilted Fibre Chamois

is used. It is made by the Montreal
Quilting Co., in a great variety of
colors and qualities, and is kept at
all leading stores.

The real Fibre Chamois gives
lasting results. Imitations don't.



FOREIGNERS SECURE

Insurgent Soldiers Must Not Injure
Americans or Other Strangers
in Cuba.

Macao's Message to Weyler—Active
Operations Are Still Being
Pursued.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 14.—First Lieutenant Abelardo Peraza, of the staff of Gen. Lacer, of the Cuban insurgent army, is in the city, conveying from a wound in the leg, he is in a serious condition, but is in a fair way to complete recovery and as active as ever, said the lieutenant. He has now under him an army of 12,000 men, mostly well armed. Contingent of the Cuban insurgents, and others, are about 30,000. What is mostly striking is the fact that the Cuban army has issued strict orders to this effect: "New York, April 14.—A world special from Havana says: Among the passengers arriving from Cuba last night was one who left Havana Friday in the company of a Cuban insurgent army. At Managua, twelve miles out, the coach was stopped by the insurgent force. There is a persistent rumor here and in Havana that Gen. Campos is to return to Cuba."

Havana, April 14.—The insurgent leader Cartagenas has burned the machinery and bill was a honest endeavor to facilitate the substitution of peasant ownership for dual ownership.

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TENDERS

NOTICE.
Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot Fourteen (14), Lake Hill Estate, which said lot has been subdivided and a map thereof deposited in the land registry office, Victoria, B. C., and numbered 400, less Lots 1 and 2, Block A, which said piece or parcel of land contains five acres, more or less.

Mortgage registered in Charge Vol. 10, Fol. 357, No. 1235B.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot Twelve (12), of subdivision of lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), Constance Cove Farm, part of Section ten (10), Esquimalt District, and more particularly described by a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., and numbered 288.

Mortgage registered in Charge Book Vol. 10, Fol. 350, No. 12403B.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT,
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BY-LAW

A By-Law to Amend the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894."

The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

"Section 22 of the 'Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894,' is repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be read:—

"Section 22. No person shall undertake or execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying, improving, or of caring for any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or carry on the work of a gardener in the cemetery, without first having the permission in writing for so doing from the Cemetery Committee, and any such work shall be carried on under the supervision of the caretaker, and to the satisfaction of the said committee. No person shall be permitted to enter the cemetery for the purpose of erecting therein any monument or headstone, or to do any stone or brick work in connection with any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or to execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying or improving of any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, in the cemetery, unless he is possessed of a license issued by the City Treasurer under section 30 of Schedule A of the 'Revenue By-Law, 1895,' which covers the period during which he is about to work and does actually work in the cemetery."

Section 2. The "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894," No. (100) 10, is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This by-law may be cited as the "Ross Bay Cemetery Amendment By-Law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of March, 1896.

Recommended, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 10th day of March, 1896.

(I. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, and all persons are hereby notified to take notice that anyone desirous of applying for a license, or any part thereof, must make application to the City Engineer for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

A. WILSON,
City Engineer.

Patronize Home Industry

The B. C. Broom and
Brush Works

Have opened a factory at the corner of Johnson and Blanchard streets, Victoria, and are prepared to supply the trade of this province with all kinds of brooms and brushes, which will compete with Eastern Canada or the United States in quality or price. White labor only. Mail orders promptly attended to.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
Financial Agent.
Board of Trade Building.

Notice.
Bellevue Street, between McClure Street and Birdseye Walk is closed to Public Traffic.

R. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills are sold by all druggists, grocers, and general stores.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the shore society in Macgregor Block, 4-nd street, is open daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. for the convenience of the Pioneer and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. M., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Gray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER,
residence, with vegetable garden, fruit, cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Port street, grocers; Cochran & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—Garden to work and keep in order, by contract. Apply J. W. Webb, Maywood, Victoria, B. C. ap13-4t

WANTED TO RENT—A modern two story residence, with vegetable garden, fruit, cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Port street, grocers; Cochran & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than 20 or 22 rooms, must be conveniently situated. Rent must be low. Give particulars and rent expected on one year's lease with the privilege of two or three years. Address—O. P. T. Times office.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 50; 6 ft. 3 in. tall; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark blue whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was a British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. f18-4d-w

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 67 Johnson street. de20-4t

FOR SALE.

MIXING SHARES FOR SALE—5000 R. E. Lee and Maud of Edin. In 500 parcels of 100 shares each. Price \$250.00. Apply to J. H. Broom and Brush Works, 100 Johnson street.

SALOON FOR SALE—O.K. respectable trade; suitable for young couple. Apply J. C. Times office. ap10-2w

FOR SALE—100 acres adjoining Anderson and Esquimalt; price \$2,750. By Deacons, Rogers, 25 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A Peterboro canoe, carpet and cushions. Price \$25. Apply S. J. P. Times office.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT in South Saanich, containing 150 acres; about 10 acres cleared. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Jas. Hay, Blacksmith, Pandora street. m1-3t

TO LET.

TO LET—Wharf at foot of Moulton st., James Bay. Apply to R. Jones, Customs House. ap13-2

TO LET—50 acre Farm, with buildings, South Saanich; under cultivation; rent \$250. By Beaumont Rogers, 25 Broad street. ap1-1w

TO LET OR FOR SALE—5 acre gardens, within 2 miles of postoffice, by Beaumont Rogers, 25 Broad street. ap1-1w

TO LET—4 roomed cottages, Rent \$4, including water. Good place to raise chickens. Apply 3 Clarke street, Spring Ridge. m12-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—An investment is offered, whereby a handsome profit can be made; capital required from \$2,000 to \$5,000. Address for particulars "Recorder," Times office.

PIANOFOORTE OR SINGING taught by lady recently from England; willing to entertain from Royal Academy of Music, London, and from Trinity College, London. For terms apply Mrs. Foulton, 130 Michigan street. ap1-1m

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent, and will reach the largest and best circulation of the "Times office" each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A. WILSON,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Bazaar and Tinsmiths. Drains in best design of heating and cooking stoves, ranges, etc. Shouting noise at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria. B. C. Telephone call 119.

JEWELERS, ETC.
American Waterbury
Nickel Alarm Clocks, \$1.

ANSONIA ALARMS, etc.
GERMAN ALARMS, etc.
Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68 1-2 YATES STREET.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Palpat Stuffs, \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. SEALS' TEETH WANTED.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

\$1.00.
The Public will please Take Notice That

Ryckman's
Kootenay
Cure

ENGINEER'S PROTEST

Mr. Jorgensen-Takes Exception to the Waterworks Committee's Report.

Council Decides Not to Replace Chief Sheppard's or Pound Keeper's Telephone.

At last night's meeting of the city council a lengthy letter was read from Mr. C. E. Jorgensen, late engineer at the water works, in which he took exception to many of the statements in the reports of the select committee appointed to investigate the complaints of the men. Mayor Beaven presided, and all the aldermen, with the exception of Ald. Marchant and Wilson were present.

H. Dallas Holmeken, M. P. P., wrote regarding the small debts act and asked for an expression of opinion regarding certain amendments. Received and acknowledged.

A. Campbell-Reddie, deputy provincial secretary, asked for information regarding one George Knowles, who had made application for admission to the home at Kamloops. Mr. Reddie will be notified that Knowles left the city home of his own accord, refusing to obey the regulations of the home.

Mr. Jorgensen's letter read as follows:

"Although I fall to see how it comes within the scope of this inquiry, the signers take occasion to direct certain attacks against me, inasmuch as they, through a roundabout way of reasoning based upon the evidence of three out of 750 or 800 men who from time to time have been employed on the works, arrive at the conclusion that certain statements made by me in a letter of January 25, 1896, to the water commissioners were solely in the interests of the contractors and were misleading and incorrect." In my letter of January 25, 1896, I upon request of the Mayor gave the reasons why I had arrived at the opinion that the contractors should have a time extension until March 31. This letter in no place contains the statement "that by reason of strikes the works have been seriously interfered with," as alleged in the report of the two aldermen, and while I in the letter referred to, certainly made the statement quoted in their report in regard to strikes and difficulties in obtaining men—a statement which the committee could easily have had substantiated by the evidence of Mr. Brown, myself, and others—it is decidedly incorrect and viciously misreading when the majority of the committee report that upon this assumption it is argued by the engineer that the contractors should be given the extension of time. To bear me out in this I beg leave to quote from the above mentioned letter the following: "Since the commencement of the contract work has been suspended for 27 days on account of inclement weather, and from the middle of December last year till date the progress of the work has been greatly impeded generally partly from frost, which has interfered much with the laying of brick and otherwise, and partly from moisture in the ground, which makes it difficult to handle earth work to advantage and renders it especially precarious to build the reservoir slopes and prevent them for the concrete paving." And also: "The interests of the city will not be met if the filling under the concrete floors of the filter beds and the reservoir embankments are thrown up hurriedly, but only if the greatest care is exercised in the distribution of the filling material, and if this is given sufficient time to settle from time to time as the work progresses. And it is evident that until such proper settlement has been allowed to take place it would be unwise, if not reckless, to commence the laying of concrete floors and paving upon the earth-work."

"I am convinced that these reasons, which I do not think even the two aldermen signing the report can call 'due to the action of the contractors themselves,' will furnish sufficient grounds for any engineer to allow the time extension, as proposed by me—a contention which is abundantly proved correct from the fact that Messrs. B. A. Wilmet, G. E. and H. E. Bell, C. E. the engineers now in charge of the work, even up to this date have considered it prudent to restrain the contractors from commencing to lay the concrete floors and paving upon the earth-work, presumably because this has not yet had sufficient time to settle. I am satisfied to leave to the judgment of any unprejudiced mind, with a clear conception of the facts of the case, if in any manner concerning the time extension have acted solely in the interest of the contractors, or if I have been actuated by a desire to see the works completed in a safe and permanent manner. The question at issue in regard to boarding and lodging, etc., of the men have always occurred to me to be a private matter between the contractors and their men—a matter in which it would be nothing short of impudence for me to interfere by posing as a guardian of the employees, who, I have no doubt, are abundantly able to maintain their own rights. I shall only yet refer to the minority report signed by Ald. Macmillan in regard to the evidence of two of the employees to the effect that a log had been placed in the foundation of one of the walls under instructions from the contractor's foreman. In this connection I venture to call your attention to clause 22 of the contract which reads: 'Should the engineer or other authorized officer require it for their more perfect satisfaction the contractor shall at any period during the period during the continuance of this contract pull down or unship any part of the works and make such openings and to such extent through any part of the said works as the engineer or officer may direct, and which the contractor shall make good again to their satisfaction. Should the works be found faulty in any respect the whole of the expenses thereby incurred shall be defrayed by the contractor, but if otherwise by the corporation. Any difference arising under this clause as to who shall bear the expense shall be determined by the engineer whose decision shall be final and a condition precedent to any rights-of the contractor against the corporation.' I am informed that the contractors have requested your engineer to put this clause in operation in order to have the matter settled, but the request has not yet been acceded to. The value of this evidence can therefore not be expected to command much attention or serious consideration."

"In conclusion I beg to submit to your honorable body if it is fair and just for your committee's majority to form conclusions and pass damaging judgment from evidence of three out of 750 employees without securing a hearing from the man whose character they are endeavoring to damage."

Ald. Cameron moved and Ald. Partridge seconded that the letter be laid on the table to be taken up with the report to which it refers.

Ald. Macmillan could not see the object to be gained by such a motion. In his letter Mr. Jorgensen refuted his own arguments. Mr. Jorgensen's former letter to the council distinctly stated that the work was delayed by the strikes, but the evidence given by sworn witnesses proved otherwise, and Ald. Macmillan still maintained that Mr. Jorgensen's report was made in the interests of the contractors. Mr. Jorgensen showed dereliction of duty in allowing a log to be placed under the wall. He considered the letter should be received and filed.

Ald. Humphrey considered Mr. Jorgensen's letter simply a bluff and that it did not amount to much. He was indifferent as to the action to be taken by the council regarding it.

Ald. Williams believed the delay in the work was caused by the original de-

signs being faulty, and Ald. Partridge failed to see what objection could be offered to tabling the letter.

Ald. Cameron's motion then carried. Reports from City Engineer Wilmet regarding sewer connections and from Superintendent Wilson explaining why work was done on the streets on some stormy days in February when the weather, in the opinion of the finance committee, was too stormy to do effective work, were, in the absence of Ald. Marchant, chairman of the finance committee, and Ald. Wilson, chairman of the street committee, laid over to the next meeting.

The finance committee recommended that the purchasing agent be instructed to call for tenders for police clothing. Received and adopted.

The streets and sewerage committee recommended that McGregor & Son be granted the contract for supplying nails the Victoria Iron Works for iron, and M. Humber for bricks. Tenders for lumber were referred to the purchasing agent.

The council passed a vote of thanks to Hon. Chief Justice Davis for presenting the park with a young fawn.

Ald. Tharks moved that telephones be replaced in the residences of the chief of police and poundkeeper. Ald. Partridge moved that the telephone be also placed in the residence of Mrs. Jameson, who supplies food to the city prisoners. Ald. Cameron raised the point of order that a motion to reconsider could not

British Columbia.

ENGLISHMAN'S RIVER.

Englishman's River, April 13.—On Thursday last, the 9th, a meeting was held in the school house to get the views of the settlement on the British Pacific. Mr. Bob Craig was in the chair, and Mr. G. A. Bagshaw secretary. Mr. Pullar moved that the secretary send reports of all the meetings held here to all the newspapers interested, as the Wellington local paper reported only one side of the question. Mr. Pullar then addressed the meeting upon the British Pacific and read a resolution which he proposed to send to the Hon. J. H. Turner and our member, Mr. Bryden. The resolution passed was: "That this meeting supports the action of the Hon. J. H. Turner and his colleagues in the government in declining the proposals made by the promoters of the British Pacific railway as embracing in the correspondence recently laid before the house of assembly, and further that this meeting desires to impress upon the government its belief that there is nothing unjust or unfair in the demands of the government as shown in the correspondence, and we trust that no side issue will have the effect of changing their position." Mr. Heller moved an amendment that should the company modify their de-

impulse had gone too, and it is supposed here that he has taken up his bed and walked. It is not at all likely that he will soon return. Now the ramshackle of a trap we have here and call it a jail is little better than turning a prisoner loose. It is so situated that it is away from every place, alone in the woods. Then it is built of wood, like the Red River cart, and so open that while a full grown man cannot crawl out through the cracks, there is no trouble to put a saw through, as was done in this case, when a few minutes gave the prisoner a way to liberty. Like the Scotsman who is said to have locked the door when the horse was stolen, in the future there will, we presume, be a night guard put on, when there is a hon on the nest. Well, if the prisoner gets safe away it will be a good riddance, for he was the worst whiskey peddler that has ever come here, and it is to be hoped that this miscarriage of justice will cause those in charge of such cases to be more vigilant in the future.

We are getting a good deal of rain here this spring, which causes the seeding to be delayed. Prospecting and mining go bravely on. Waterhouse and Penny have let the contract for getting the piles for the new wharf that they are building at the mill site.

There is a strong feeling of indignation at the passage of the Alberni water bill. The people here almost to a man petitioned against its passage, but it seems as though the common people

Atkinson, Knowles, and Humboldt, who have just quit Lardau Creek on account of freshets, report an average clean-up of an ounce per day. They worked about ten days, clearing \$155 at \$15.50 per ounce. The gold is coarse looking and free from quartz. James Snell was also fortunate on Lardau Creek, finding in one day a large nugget worth \$25. Along with the nugget he filled up fifteen pieces totalling \$40. Mr. Levie, the store car keeper, has received orders to sell no more goods to the employees of the company in Revelstoke. The only ones who are to be supplied from the car in future are section men and bridge men, who are not counted as being in Revelstoke.

The French Creek Mining Company have purchased the interests of Thomas Hennessey in the Nugget placer claim, Madison and McRae's in the Bahamas, and Vandall and Beaton's in the Gold Hill, and George and Jessie Atkins in the Chicago and Royal. The inference is that the company will work these claims this summer and by buying out the whole list of claims secure a working dump on the Madison claim.

The latest results of pharmaceutical science and the best modern appliances are available of in compounding Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Hence, though half a century in existence as a medicine, it is fully abreast of the age in all that goes to make it the standard blood purifier.

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Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

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Newfoundland Cod Fish, Finnan Haddies, Skd. Salmon, Labrador Herring.

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Kootenay Mines.

LATEST INFORMATION OF New Finds, Transfers, Shipments of Ore, Developments, WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF Stock and Share Prices.

THE MINER

PUBLISHED AT NELSON. The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of

Mr. Geo. Shedden, Agent for Victoria and Vancouver Island.

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St. Alice Hotel

Pleasure Resort. Now Open for Reception of Guests

This popular resort has been completely renovated and improved, and intending visitors will find every comfort and attention. The medical department is in charge of Dr. H. J. Philpot, so well and popularly known to those who visited the springs during the past season.

The cuisine is in charge of M. Marbeuf, late of the Poodle Dog restaurant, Victoria, which is a guarantee of the excellence of this department. The bathing department, with latest improved porcelain lined baths, has been entirely renovated, and is in charge of experienced male and female attendants. Excellent hunting and fishing can be had in the vicinity of the springs. A steam launch and a fleet of sail and row boats are provided for guests. The nearest point to the Harrison Lake mines. Guides and outfits provided. Bath Hotel—winter and summer—under same management. Stages meet all trains at Agassiz Station, C. P. Ry., 5 miles from the springs. For further particulars and rates, which are very low, write to

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Don't forget, these Remedies have been

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AMUSEMENTS

Young Men's

Liberal Club.

Members of the above association and all those opposed to the present Dominion government, are invited to attend the

Smoking Concert

To be held in the CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Balmoral Buildings, Douglas St., on

Wednesday Evening, April 15

A choice programme is being prepared.



AN IGNOBLE CURTIUS.

Mounted on a still more ignoble beast, he is about to jump into the hole, not to save his country but to ruin his party. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

be moved two weeks after the original motion was passed. The mayor ruled otherwise.

After some discussion, in which several aldermen pointed out the inconsistency of the council deciding to do away with telephones at one meeting and two weeks afterwards vote for a resolution to replace them, the motion was defeated. Ald. Macmillan, Humphrey, Cameron and Glover voting against it.

Ald. Cameron wanted some definite arrangements made regarding street sprinkling.

Ald. Williams, in reply, stated that the street superintendent was instructed to bring the sprinkler out whenever it was needed.

Ald. Macmillan desired some information regarding the account of \$5 presented by the board of trustees from Shedden & Goward. The city auditor will make the necessary inquiries. The council adjourned at 9.30.

Impoverished blood causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, and gives vigor and vitality.

—People of good taste use Odochrome for their teeth—Do you?

bands and a more practical scheme be advanced, the government give it their consideration. Several of the settlers said that they would like to see the railroad, but did not want to have their taxes raised. Mr. Walter Heller spoke in favor of forming a Farmers' Association of the electoral district of Vancouver Island. When he was at Cowichan they formed a committee to inquire into it. Mr. Heller has since come to Alberni, and intends visiting Comox in connection with this subject. Several settlers spoke in favor of the association.

There is to be a concert of vocal and instrumental music at the school house shortly. The settlement is looking forward to a great treat.

ALBERNI.

Alberni, April 12.—Jasper Hillegas, who has been supplying liquor to the Indians, was arrested on Barclay Sound and brought here, tried and sentenced to a term of six months in prison by two of the J. P.'s. This was on the 10th instant, and on the same night he served off the top of his cell door and in the morning he and behold he was not there. Two pairs of blankets by some

had no rights that the speculator is bound to respect, and the conviction is slowly but surely dawning upon us that we are governed by a ring of speculators. At any rate it is simply a glaring outrage on the rights of the Alberni people, this giving away of their rights. For what? If for a mess of pottage, who has got the mess? We know at all events whom the speculator aims to rob: the common people, nothing less and nothing more.

REVELSTOCK.

The Silver Cup ore is very rich and goes 120 ounces to the ton. The shipments already sent out, netted quite a round sum.

An eighth interest in the Little Falls placer on French Creek has been sold by A. Brown, of Tacoma, to B. Joslyn, of the same place.

On the Sable Creek group of mines, Lardau, controlled by the Kootenay Consolidated Company, work will soon be begun on a very large scale. These promises are of a valuable concentrating character and carry, too, a large percentage of bismuth which is worth some 90 cents per pound.

AN AMBIVIT.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for infirmities, rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Wetzel, Sanbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Everybody wants a wheel; everybody wants the best for the money; everybody ought to know the merits of the "Ideal." Call at Welker Bros.

—See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

—Boys, read the ad. of Gilmore & McCandless.

—Oken & Morris damson and green gage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

4

APRIL.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JOSHUA DAVIES

STOCK BROKER.

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.
Member of the Victoria Stock Exchange.

The Daily Times.

OBSTRUCTIONIST TUPPER.

In reply to some protests from the anti-obstructionists in the house last week Sir Charles Tupper made an hour's speech, of which the following is given as a summary: He did not blame Mr. Laurier for the palpable obstruction. He launched forth into a discussion of the remedial bill. He accused the Liberals of taking up an inordinate time in debating the budget and the address. He referred to the McCarthyites as an insignificant minority, and absolved Mr. Mr. Laurier from any responsibility for their actions. He asked the opposition to let the bill pass, and if it was, as they said, the government would give them an early opportunity of securing a verdict at the polls. He denied that this parliament was not clothed with full authority to legislate because it was moribund. He stimulated greater anger at what he called obstruction, and pointed to the votes on trivial motions made by Col. O'Brien a few days ago against which the opposition voted as showing a large majority in favor of going on with the bill. He added, "It matters little to the government whether the measure passes or not." Sir Richard Cartwright was evidently right when he referred to this speech as deliberate obstruction and took the refusal to accept Mr. Laurier's offer to go on with the bill as clear evidence that there was no honest desire on the part of the government to advance the bill. Dr. Borden pointed out how Sir Charles Tupper, had violently attacked prominent Conservatives for the very purpose of exalting them on to reply, wasting time and playing the game that is being played and he had deliberately attacked the opposition in such vituperative language that, as he calculated, a reply was imperative. Sir Charles and those who do his bidding are the real obstructionists; if they had wanted to make progress with the bill they would have agreed to the proposal for reasonable sittings and allowed the house to do some work.

A NICE SINK-HOLE.

In the Royal Military College at Kingston it takes 37 officials to look after the education of 57 cadets, who, when graduated, will give the benefit of their training to some place outside of Canada. The 57 cadets last year cost the country \$64,568.04, or over \$1,100 each, and the man who can point out a profit of \$1,000 that the whole lot of them will be likely to confer upon Canada will deserve a rich reward. The college was intended to be a school of instruction in military tactics, but it seems to have degenerated into a refuge for place hunters, as the whole public service has done under the corrupting administration of the Conservative party. This list of instructors and salaries in the college, taken from the auditor-general's report, should claim a little attention from the heavily burdened taxpayers of the country:—

Commandant Major-General Cameron, C. M. G. (senior-in-law to Sir Charles Tupper) . . .	\$3,163.32
Staff Adjutant . . .	1,400.00
Professor of Military History, etc. . .	2,500.00
Professor of Mathematics, etc. . .	2,000.00
Professor of Fortifications, etc. . .	2,648.00
Assistant Instructor of Fortifications, etc. . .	2,043.00
Assistant Instructor of Mathematics, etc. . .	2,000.00
Assistant Instructor in Surveying, etc. . .	1,200.00
Assistant Instructor in Mathematics, etc. . .	1,200.00
Professor of English . . .	1,275.00
Professor of French and Drawing . . .	1,000.00
Professor of Painting . . .	2,000.00
Professor of French . . .	1,000.00
Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture . . .	2,700.00
Professor of Physics, etc. . .	2,000.00

Then there is a host of understrappers, whose chief duty seems to be that of attending to the higher officials. The total salary list amounts to over \$37,000, in return for which expenditure the country gets practically nothing. If the college cannot be confined to its original purpose of improving the Canadian militia by providing it with trained officers, then the sooner it is abolished the better. Why should the country be called on to pay for an expensive professional education for a limited number of young men whose parents could well afford to pay for it themselves?

Edmund E. Sheppard says the Bowell government has no chance of being returned to power. In order to save certain small brains from the dangerous strain of propounding inquiries, it may be well to explain now that Mr. Sheppard is a good Conservative, not a trait.

Extract from an Ottawa report: "Mr. Henderson and Dr. Bennett, straight Conservatives, replied to Col. O'Brien. While the latter was speaking a ministerial member sat near him, closely drunk and smoking a cigar. He had been up all night and had taken whisky

to keep him alive as he was needed as part of the ministerial majority."

A champion of "protection" for the farmer says that "plows are 30 per cent. cheaper now than they were when the national policy was instituted," wishing it to be inferred that the national policy caused the reduction in price. Wheat is now 50 per cent. lower now than it was when the N. P. was instituted, but we suppose the champion would object to the same agency being credited with the reduction.

The following describes one of the scenes that occurred in the house during the long sitting of last week: "The controller of inland revenue was asleep in the front benches as well as several ministers behind, including Major Sam. Hughes, who pretends to be opposed to the bill." Yet Col. Prior and the other "sleeping beauties" were at that time professing to be keenly anxious to legislate for the Manitoba minority. Hypocrites' words and actions are likely at times to belie each other.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

No. 6.

To the Editor: As I write word comes from Ottawa that the remedial bill is practically a dead letter in this session of parliament. It will probably never be revived. There let it rest, but the action of the government in pressing forward a bill which they could not have expected to pass leaves them pledged to coercion should they be returned to power at the next general election. They have pledged the party which they represent, therefore the Conservative programme before the electors cannot be purged now of a coercion policy unless the rank and file repudiate their leaders, a thing which I have no doubt many of them would like to do. Catholics will do well to remember this and to reflect that a policy of coercion will never afford the relief desired by the minority of Manitoba, while it will assuredly do much toward creating ill-feeling between them and their Protestant brethren, with whom at present they are living in peace. The electors generally will have to consider whether they will vote in favor of trampling upon the rights of the provinces, remembering that it may be their turn, if the federal authorities are supported in a policy of coercion.

The Liberals stand pledged to a policy of conciliation and to an earnest intention to remedy by means of mediation any grievances of the minority that may exist, a course which Sir Donald A. Smith, after inquiring carefully into the case, has declared to be possible of success. There we will leave the school question for the time being and proceed to discuss the immigration question. As I said in a previous letter, when the national policy was ushered in it was accompanied by promises of a large increase to the population of Canada as a result of what were termed its beneficial provisions. But, as we all know, those promises have not been fulfilled, and to-day the Dominion is known the world over as a sparsely populated country. Millions of dollars have been spent in promoting immigration since the advent of the national policy, but with very indifferent results. There have been several causes to account for this. The land system of the Dominion is one, and for this the Conservative government is largely responsible. The plan of granting land to railway and other corporations in alternate sections has had much to do with scattering settlement and causing that isolation among settlers which is to-day one of the chief drawbacks to immigration in the Northwest. Had the government pursued a policy of gradual settlement westward, as Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was in favor of, Manitoba and the territories would now contain more settlers by many thousands. But settlement has been allowed to scatter over a vast area of country, and the result is that the isolated settlers become discontented with their lot and the cry goes forth in too many cases that the country is not fit to live in. Poor crops have had something to do with retarding immigration, although all countries are at times subject to this misfortune. Had other conditions been more favorable poor crops would not have played much of a part in retarding settlement.

The chief obstacle to immigration has been the very national policy which it was said at one time would be the means of promoting it. The settler finds that owing to the high prices he has to pay for the necessities of life and for his farm implements, etc., that there is not much left to him after he has harvested and sold his crop. Especially is this the case when the price of produce is low. The great home markets predicted for the farmer by the advocates of the national policy have not materialized, and the supply and demand in foreign countries continue to affect to a large extent the well being of the Canadian farmer, while he has to pay the piper to support the home industries. If we could manage to cheapen the living of the settler and give him a chance to save something he would be more contented and he would be apt to draw others to his side from abroad to settle alongside of him and enjoy the benefits of a free and cheap country. Now there is no gainsaying the fact that the chief mainspring, the backbone of this Dominion of ours, is the farming community. The greater our population in the country the better it will be for the trade of our towns and cities, the better it will be for our manufacturers, but the incentive to successful settlement in the country is cheap living and a chance to make money. If life continues to be a drudgery to the farmer he is not likely to induce others to follow his example. The present government at Ottawa has almost altogether neglected immigration. The vote for that purpose is very small, while thousands of dollars have been squandered upon giving contractors work who in turn have been bled to support a rotten administration. The vote for immigration is spent chiefly for providing employment to agents and others, and very little finds its way into actual work of promoting immigration. The first thing, however, to be done is to make the country worth living in and attractive to immigrants—then immigration will follow. But this the government

cannot do so long as they carry out their present policy. I will have more to say on this subject in my next.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

WON'T GET A SMELL.

The Bowell Government Has No Possible Show of Winning.

E. E. Sheppard, proprietor of Toronto Saturday Night, and editor and chief owner of the Toronto Daily Star, has always been, until recently, a strong supporter of the domestic policy. He has spent the session at Ottawa, in the press gallery, and reached Winnipeg the other day on business. To a representative of the Tribune he stated that the government is in a state of chaos, and no man knows when the whole thing will fall to pieces. Out of the whole house the government will not have 40 members after the next election.

"Why," said Mr. Sheppard, "the government, remember, not the Conservative party, has no more chance of being returned to power than you have of being elected king of Bulgaria."

Continuing, Mr. Sheppard said that the members of the government have got to the place where they will not trust one another. They are all afraid of being knifed in the dark.

"How is Sir Charles Tupper's boom getting on?"

"There is no boom, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell is going to stay right on the house since the session opened. He was brought out to give the government a chance to drop the remedial bill, and begin new legislation, but no, he must hold on to the old bill, while the government got every day deeper and deeper into the mire."

"What will be the result of the elections?"

"There will be a coalition formed and its first plank will be anti-remedial legislation. Those who voted for the second reading of the remedial bill will never get before their constituents. They will be knocked out in the county conventions and men pledged to anti-remedial legislation will be put in their places."

"How many coercionists will be elected in Ontario?"

"Their number will be infinitesimally small, and in Quebec the number will be much smaller than anyone has any idea of."

"You think, then, there is no danger of the remedial bill receiving its third reading?"

"It is impossible, unless the government applies the cloture, and I am certain the house and the country will never stand that. The government, of course, has lost its leader and a servant is trying to keep house, but to attempt to enforce a gag law to carry a coercion law would be a thing unheard of in parliamentary government. It might be condoned in a great national measure, but certainly not in a measure to coerce a province."

"How has Hon. Joseph Martin impressed the house?"

"He has made a strong fight, and carries great weight in the house. Aside from his position as a representative of Manitoba, he is a strong man. Clark Wallace has surprised the government by the amount of strength he possesses, and he is the only man in the house who is not a Tory. In Ontario I think Oliver Mowat will certainly come out and conduct the campaign for the Liberals, and if he is successful he will likely be offered the position of minister of justice."

"How about the recent attempts to give immense bonuses to railway promoters, whose standing is questionable?"

"This is viewed purely and simply as a cold steal, and Canada will not permit it any more than she will the Chicago ship canal—one of Tupper's pet schemes—and which is, as you know, a by-word. In fact Tupper can't get anything of this kind through the house now. They know him too well."

"You feel convinced the government will not be returned?"

"They will not get a smell of office. They don't believe in theories, and how can they get other people to believe in them. The whole thing must fall to pieces and be re-organized over again and with new leaders. Those who voted for the second reading are pledged to a bill that will not carry and by this course they will have made plenty of enemies but no friends."

Communications.

"OUR OWN BOB."

To the Editor: A. S. Cumtux asks in the morning's Colonist: "Who is R. L. Drury? Is he our own Bob?" No, most emphatically, he is not your "Bob." Mr. Richard L. Drury is too much of a gentleman, too honorable, too intelligent, too patriotic, too loyal to do such a thing as to be known as "Our own Bob" by the discredited Conservative party to which Mr. A. S. Cumtux evidently belongs. It cannot be wondered at that Mr. Cumtux and his associates would be delighted to secure some respectability by designating Mr. Richard L. Drury as "Our own Bob," after lobbying in the provincial legislature for upwards of two weeks for the purpose of securing their mission was unsuccessful by proclaiming in yesterday morning's Colonist that those included in the political list were "the most representative public men of the province," and that an association with such representative men started under auspices the most favorable for the continued success of the Liberal-Conservative party in the province. Surely after such vainglorious but fruitless endeavors to keep up their courage, these Conservatives can be pardoned for claiming Mr. Richard L. Drury as their "Bob," but he is too staunch a Liberal to be influenced by any such wall of anguish from the rift of the Conservative ranks.

AJAX.

MR. DRURY'S OFFENCE.

To the Editor: I am sorry to observe that my old and excellent friend Mr. R. L. Drury has been the innocent cause of much mortification to the little Conservatives of our city. It appears that Mr. Drury in his travels through Ontario has met several prominent business men who have declared that a change of government would be entirely in the interest of the country, and that incidents of several of these mentioned in letters written to Mr. Drury's friends in this city. That is where I think my friend Drury made a mistake. He should have listened to these outbursts of public disapproval patiently, even to the point where they had said anything about them. It is so uncommon a thing to hear anyone speak disparagingly of the Dominion government that it is much the same thing as seeing the Holy Ghost to intimate that he was largely to Tupper's declaration that he was willing even to die (in bed) for separate schools, and to the statement that he in-

tended to join the Catholic church before the general elections. A government like this, devotedly religious, engaged in teaching the provinces a new system of philanthropy, with the members incidentally drawing salaries and building bridges, canals, etc., for their friends, should not be lightly spoken of. My friend Drury when he overtakes an idle rumor to the effect that old, respectable, and life-long Conservatives are dissatisfied, and to some extent humiliated, should just catch the idle rumor and put a little salt on his tail, but say nothing about it to anyone.

It is a great shame to hurt the sensibilities of the little Conservatives in Victoria. During the bye-election it was rumored that something had been heard to drop in Huron, Carleton Place, Centre, Jacques Cartier, and other places, but it was only a rumor repeated in this malicious way by one friend to another. People who can't say "This is the best government Canada ever had" shouldn't talk politics at all. Speaking of these miserable rumors I am told that all the Conservative members of the local legislature were asked lately to join a Provincial Conservative association, but that several of them declined. They had always supported the party they didn't like the way things were going now, and they would have to think more about it. Now this is just one of those things with a truth in it, and yet when repeated by one friend to another it hurts the feelings of our little Victoria Conservatives. However, in this respect, I am sure that "the party is our God, and Tupper is its prophet."

"WHO IS DRURY?"

To the Editor: Two anonymous correspondents in this morning's Colonist, under the nom de plumes of "Cumtux" and "Cantux," respectively, raise themselves and demand "Who is Drury?" referring to a well known Victorian who, I shall perhaps be pardoned for assuming, has some slight right to express his opinions upon the questions of the day.

Did I not feel sure, sir, that "Cumtux" and "Cantux" are both intimately associated with the Tory sheet in which their effusions appear, and both closely and vitally interested in the suppression of all such free expression of opinion as to the state of the province, I would not call attention to this matter.

Surely things are coming to a pretty pass in Canada when one cannot express oneself freely upon public questions without being held up by the throat by such "Cumtux" and "Cantux," and the demand made: "Who are you, anyhow?"

Well, "I was ever thus amongst the Tories. They are of a superior order of being to the average man, and the fact that all who are not of the 'grand old party' only exist on sufferance is made evident on every possible occasion."

WOMEN'S SALARIES.

To the Editor: In reading over the report of the meeting of school trustees, held last Friday evening, I was amazed to find that two of the trustees objected to paying as high salaries to women as to men, and gave reasons which, emanating from such a source, seems to me paltry and mean in the extreme. The first of these was that women's expenses were smaller than men's; and secondly, that women did not pay the five dollar tax. On this I rise in indignant protest, for if these trustees make inquiries they will find that in nearly all cases women pay as much for board as men do; and as to the other expenses any one not an imbecile knows that a woman's expenses are more than a man's. As for the tax, I thought it was plainly enough stated at the public meeting that the women were willing to pay the tax if it brought them the franchise, and what more do they want. For my part I will see the justice of their remarks, for if the work is as well done by women as by men, why not allow them the same remuneration? Again, Mr. Editor, would this argument carry in the case of women paying rent? Would one of these trustees take less rent for a house which he owns from a woman than a man, simply because she is a woman? Are these trustees likewise awake to the fact that in England the education department of Her Majesty's government have appointed two lady inspectors, ladies, too, who have taken the highest university honors? I am told that these men are Englishmen, but I think there must be some mistake here, for a true born Englishman is always courteous and loyal to women; and I am sure they are not Scotch for Scotchmen believe in giving their children a good education. As women are so rapidly coming to the front in the profession in the old land, as they are also in our own province and across the line, I hope these moss-back trustees will live long enough to see us come sobly to the front in this city of Victoria, not to pose as autocrats, but to show how brains can compete against ignorance. There is no word in the vocabulary of the English language strong enough to apply to such narrow minded mortals as these, and without going too far I think there are ladies on our teaching staff in this city who can without any effort outstep them. The Colonist tells us that one of the many good things Victoria is famous for is its ozone; how is it I wonder that it does not blow the cobwebs from the brains of the enemies of progress? OBSERVER.

THE BANQUET CURE.

To the Editor: In the house yesterday Mr. Williams alluded to the questionable propriety of government members accepting the hospitality of railway promoters. The truth of the old saying, "a dinner lubricates business," was exemplified in a striking way on the occasion referred to. The promoters of the Columbia & Western railway experience some difficulty in obtaining certain desired privileges. A banquet at which champagne flows as freely as water is given to which all of the good and faithful of "my government" are invited, and presto! all difficulties vanish as if by magic. Now why on earth did not Mr. Rithet try the banquet cure upon my government for the British Pacific railway? Is yet too late? SDV.

The Ideal Wheel

Is a First-Class Machine . . .

We have just opened up a number of these much appreciated wheels, and if we can judge from the ready sale of the "IDEAL" it has gained much favor with the local bicyclists.

See Our NEW SHOW WINDOWS OF Bicycles.

Weiler Bros.,

51 to 53 Fort Street.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

Joshua Davies,

AUCTIONEER.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896,

I will sell the Stock and Stock in Trade of the

Manchester House.

Particulars To-Morrow.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

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Splendid Farm, 80 acres, for sale or to let at South. Fine house, barn and chicken house (holds 100 chickens). 20 acres ready to plough; remainder good for grazing. Apply to
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Receives pupils for instruction in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and other studies. Cases of neglected education receive special attention. 311 Piquet street.

Victoria Stock Exchange of British Columbia, LIMITED LIABILITY.

Commencing at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 15th, proximo, this Board will call Stocks daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), in the Board Room, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

Are You Wealthy?

Why do you pay 15 to 20 per cent. more for your printing than you can have it done elsewhere for? I am not in the combine and can satisfy you in quality and price.

PHIL. R. SMITH,

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BOWES, He Dispenses Prescriptions.

100 Government Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov. in a Condensed Form.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmora Block, Douglas street.

Of all the wheels when put to test, the riders say "the Barnes is best." Perry & McConnell, cor. Broad and Trowne avenue.

For advertising the celebration the printing committee has asked the celebration finance committee for an appropriation of \$300.

The St. Alce Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, is now open and the management have put the rates to suit the times. An excellent staff has been secured.

Ordinary routine business was disposed of by the Ladies' Committee of the Protestant Orphans' Home, at their monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips lectured before the Law Students' Association last evening, dealing with the formation and growth of the British constitution, with a few remarks on legal ethics.

William George Carthew this morning elected to be tried by speedy trial for arson, on which charge he was committed for trial by the police magistrate. The trial will take place on Saturday.

Members of the choir of the reformed Episcopal church and assisting friends are requested to meet at No. 6 Douglas street this evening for a special rehearsal, in preparation for next Sunday's service of song.

For selling cigarettes to a boy, Frank Oreste was yesterday fined \$5. The latter case was further adjourned until Thursday and the charge against Mrs. Thain of using obscene language, was withdrawn, the woman still being very ill.

A "Railroad Ticket," presented at the Victoria theatre last evening did not come up to expectations, there being little or nothing funny in the farce. Some of the specialties, on the other hand, were very good, particularly the dancing. The performance would probably have been better appreciated in a variety theatre.

The following committee were selected by the Victoria Bay Association at its meeting held yesterday afternoon: Messrs. P. A. E. Irving, A. L. Belyea, Geo. Jay, Jr., J. A. Alkman, G. H. Barnard, Gordon Hunter and A. P. Luxton. The committee at a subsequent meeting elected Mr. P. A. E. Irving president and Mr. G. H. Barnard, secretary-treasurer.

There was a large attendance at the social given in St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, last evening. Rev. D. MacRae, the pastor, presided. The programme, which was greatly appreciated, was as follows: Messrs. Muir and Kinnaird, duet; Miss Flora Fraser, solo; Mrs. McGraw, solo; Rev. Mr. Barber, address; Miss Sharp, solo; Rev. J. P. Hicks, address; Master Robt. Fisher, violin; Miss Foster, piano; Miss Hutchison, solo; Rev. J. C. Forster, address.

Thirty years ago to-day the old Hudson's Bay Company's steamer "Labouchere" was wrecked off Point Reyes, California. Many great changes have occurred since that time in navigation, and there is a vast difference between the old wooden side-wheel tub of that period and the steel ocean greyhounds of to-day. Of those who trod the decks of the "Labouchere" on her last voyage, but few now remain. They comprise Mr. Elliott, of the Willows; her chief engineer, D. Stephen, of the "Winchester"; her first assistant engineer, the two sons of Capt. Mounatt, her commander, Edward Dickinson, of the C. P. N. V. "Sleightfoot," the ship carpenter, and Frank Silvester, her steward, John Scott died during last year.

Mr. Adams, M. P., has received news of the death of his partner, Mr. William Morrison, which took place at the 134 mile house on Sunday morning last. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Adams have been in partnership as farmers and stockraisers for some twelve years at Alexandria. Deceased, who was 63 years old at the time of his death, came to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, in the early '60's, settling in this province in 1862. He sat in the legislature for Lillooet during the Elliott government for one parliament. Mr. Morrison never married, and the only relatives are a nephew, now on Sunnyside farm, a sister in Ingersoll, Ont., and a brother in the old country. Having been a member of the Masonic body, Mr. Morrison expressed a desire that he be buried under the auspices of that order.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
"DR."

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

der, a wish which will be carried out. The remains will reach Victoria tomorrow night, and the funeral will probably take place on Thursday.

Monarch Bicycles, perfection in every detail; handsomely finished. 35 Johnson street.

Monuments, Headstones and cemetery copings are very cheap at Stowart's. Be sure to get his prices before buying elsewhere. Cor. Yates & Blanchard streets.

The members of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery are requested to be present for battalion drill to be held in the drill hall tomorrow evening. The guard of honor for the closing of the legislature will be furnished by the Fifth Regiment.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Bar Association was held yesterday and the officers elected for the ensuing year. Mr. P. A. E. Irving is president and Mr. G. H. Barnard, secretary-treasurer; the committee are Messrs. A. L. Belyea, Geo. Jay, Jr., J. A. Alkman, G. Hunter, and A. P. Luxton.

The following Victoria passengers per steamer "Umatilla," sailed this morning: G. H. Robinson, H. P. Hodges, A. R. Langley, A. C. Campbell, R. Stanley, C. J. Sturge and wife, Thomas Harlot, Mrs. J. W. Mahari, Mrs. B. Levi and child, P. Gamblin, S. Gamblin, W. P. Thomas, H. Bloomingdale, A. Repsold, Mrs. Buckett, George F. Walters and Mrs. Smith.

The concert, social and dance given by the Sir William Wallace Society last evening was largely attended. Pipe music was supplied by Messrs. Munro and McDonald, and Master Mackenzie, while the following took part in the programme: Misses Clark, Brown and Johnson and Messrs. Brownlee, Grant, Maynard, Douglas, Bell, Giles, Muir, Burnett and Fisher. Refreshments were served by the committee in charge.

The literary department of the Epworth League of the Centennial Methodist church met last evening in the parlour of the church. The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela and the interference of the United States therein, was the subject of an interesting debate, led by Postmaster Walter Morris and Mr. Fred Davey. The decision was that the United States had taken an unjustifiable course in interfering as she had done.

The executive of the Local Council of Women met yesterday afternoon, when a communication was read from the Countess of Aberdeen asking for papers from the Victoria council on the subject of "Associated Charities" and "Women's Exhibits." Miss Mary Lawson, secretary of the Friendly Help Association, will be requested to furnish the former and Miss Agnes Deans Cameron the latter. Mrs. A. E. V. Davie was elected vice-president of the council and Mrs. William Grant secretary-treasurer.

J. A. Kirk, provincial land surveyor, of Rossland, has published a very useful map of part of the Trail Creek Mining Camp, showing all the mineral claims in the locality, the roads, projected railways, trails, sections, etc. Accompanying the map is a pamphlet of fifty pages, which gives the history and development of British Columbia's most famous mining centre, and an outline of the mining laws of the province. The map and pamphlet are indispensable to those who want to keep informed on the mining industry, and especially in respect to the location and prospects of the hundreds of mines and claims that cover every inch of ground for miles around Rossland. The information in the pamphlet seems to have been very carefully compiled and to be free from exaggeration.

PIONEER OF SIXTY.

Death of One of the Earliest Settlers on Galiano Island.

Plumper Pass, April 13.—Harry Clapham, a resident of the islands for 33 years, died at his home on Sunday, 12th instant, after a long illness, aged 64. Harry came on the old graving Baccante, Admiral Maitland, arriving at Victoria early in 1860 or '61, leaving the ship, where he served as a marine in 1862, and coming directly to the islands where he hunted and prospected for some years; subsequently he went to California, but again returned to the islands early in 1870, where he permanently settled on Galiano Island. He owned a nice property, which will go to his relatives in England, Harry being a man of Kent. He was a genial, whole-souled bachelor and had behind him a host of friends, some of 30 years standing.

It was Harry Clapham and John Briggs who discovered the remains of poor Miss Marks, who with her father were murdered by Cowichan Indians on Saturna Island in 1862 as they were coming from Watson Island. The late Mr. Charles Giesselman married the widow of Mr. Marks. It was through Harry's discovery of the remains that some of the Cowichans were hanged for the murder. Harry was our first constable on the Islands and a very efficient and fearless one too. It was something to be a constable in old crown colony days; when each dusky fellow carried two or more flintlocks and a long knife in his canoe, coveting the Quinians. There were no Winchester in those days, and on one occasion the writer knows of Harry fackling a big canoe alone and with a double-barreled shot gun blowing the head gear out of the canoe and putting the occupants to flight. Poor Harry's battles are over. May his ashes rest in peace.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-a-r-o-m-a.

Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

Corona Photos At \$3.00 per Dozen

Is something new, so do not miss the chance, as it is only for a month.

SKENE LOWE, 63 Government Street.

STRUCK THE WARSHIP

The Steamer Transit Runs Into the Monterey in Seattle Harbor on Sunday.

Arrival of the Steamer Willapa and City of Topeka From the North.

The steamer Transit, under charter to the Puget Sound & Central America Steamship Company, ran into the U. S. S. Monterey Sunday afternoon, and was so seriously injured that she will probably have to be docked for repairs. The Transit was on her way from Tacoma. She was intending to land at the Arlington dock. The Monterey was anchored in the harbor directly opposite the Arlington dock, but a considerable distance off shore. There was quite a heavy breeze blowing from the southwest at the time and a very strong tide running. The Transit, as she approached the Monterey, was under slow bell, and was evidently intending to pass under the stern of the war vessel, which was lying head to wind. When the distance between the two vessels had considerably narrowed the Transit took a sudden sheer up into the wind, and was headed directly toward the Monterey. Seeing that a collision was imminent the officer in charge of the Transit sang out for the anchor to let go. The port anchor was dropped, but before it could hold the bow of the Transit struck the Monterey on the starboard side, just forward of the gangway.

A look at the Transit's injuries showed that the stem for a distance of about three feet above the water line, corresponding with the height of the Monterey's freeboard, and as far down below that line as could be seen, was crushed in to a depth of six or eight inches. One of the plates was cracked and torn loose from its fastenings to the stem.

The Monterey bore no particular marks of injury, beyond some damage to her paint, and a few feet of the edge of her wooden decking, which was broken. A cutter hanging at the davits over the point of collision, had a plank or two stove in, and the chain guard along the rail was carried away. The Transit people say the collision was due to the fouling of the steering gear, which, occurring with a high wind blowing and a strong tide running, made the vessel difficult to control.

Captain Roberts, of the Alaska steamer "Willapa," which arrived on the Sound from the north last evening, came over on the Rosalie this morning and brings further particulars of the explosion at the famous "Treadwell" mine, Douglas Island. It appears that a number of men were engaged in blasting and two holes drilled in the rocks were filled with dynamite. The attached fuses were ignited and the men retired to a safe place. Only one explosion was heard, and the men considered that something went amiss with the other fuse, came from their security and began working when the charge exploded. Two men were instantly killed and two others severely wounded. The day the Willapa left Juneau, one of the wounded men died but strict secrecy was observed for the recovery of the other. Captain Roberts reports delightful weather in Alaska and active preparations are being made by the large number of prospectors at Juneau and Sitka, for going to gold fields at Cook's inlet and on the Yukon. The Willapa will be again for Alaska from Seattle on Friday 17th instant.

The steamer Topeka arrived at the outer wharf from Alaska late this afternoon. Among the passengers leaving her were Mr. and Mrs. Jno. MacDonnell, of Douglas Island, who went on a short time visiting in the city, and Rufus Sylvester, of Fort Wrangel. Mr. Sylvester reports that Mr. Lamontaine has just arrived at Fort Wrangel from Laketon, Cassiar, and up to the time of his leaving there nothing was heard of the tragedy at Reindeer and Spent. Capt. George Roberts, of the steamer Willapa, came over from the Sound this morning.

R. T. Elliott, of the legal firm of Dumbarton & Elliott, left this morning for Portland.

Hamilton Abbott, of the C. P. R. office, who has been ill for several weeks, is improving.

Mrs. Whitmore and family left this morning for Edmonton to join Mr. Whitmore, who has been transferred from Victoria to the Edmonton mill of the Brackman & Ker Co.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One in a dose. Try them.

Dr. H. L. Philpot, so well and popularly known to last year's visitors at the Harrison Hot Springs, is again in charge of the medical department of that famous resort.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

Ladies

Who are in quest of the most becoming and latest styles in millinery should not fail to call and inspect the novelties in

Bonnets,

Hats and Toques we are showing for Easter. A consignment of the latest novelties just to hand awaits your inspection. Don't forget the address, 30 Government Street, Opposite T. N. Hibben's Bookstore.

BON TON

Millinery House,

Mrs. E. H. Small.

THE INLAND SENTINEL.

A Very Sharp Correction of Mr. Barnard's Misstatements.

The following letter appears in the Colonist:

To the Editor: In your issue of yesterday there appears a letter of Mr. Frank S. Barnard referring to a letter in the Kamloops Inland Sentinel (with editor's comments) which were reprinted in the Victoria Times of the 10th instant, and which drew attention to the so-called "dirty method" in which Mr. Barnard realized on a certain security.

It appears from Mr. Barnard's letter, and the one he refers to, that the three former proprietors of the Inland Sentinel had given him a second mortgage on their newspaper and plant to secure an advance of \$4,300. That it was a risky security we learn from Mr. Barnard, for he says: "Fortunately for me, the Inland Sentinel was lately purchased by Mr. Hewitt Bostock."

The three proprietors lately sold out to some one, Mr. Barnard states to Mr. Bostock, possibly, I venture to think they were tired of a journalistic sort of life. Mr. Barnard says Mr. Bostock "had been in possession of the property some time without offering to pay even interest on the mortgage, hence steps were taken to collect the amount due in a lawful manner." This is a situation that Mr. Bostock wished to avoid paying any just claim is wholly unjustifiable, for it was manifestly the duty of Mr. Barnard to let his debtors know he wished to call in his long outstanding money, and even then, on only a summary twenty-four hours' demand, he himself tells us that Mr. Bostock paid the debt of the three other men.

Mr. Barnard was entitled to his money, and he got it; as to whether he got it in the manner which the Sentinel calls "dirty," I don't know; it was at least summary. But I know that when he states that if he waited to foreclose until after the general elections he could then "have sung for his money," he is as far from the facts as he is from the delicacy of feeling. I happen to know that the purchaser of the Sentinel properly entered into an express covenant with the three original proprietors to indemnify them from all claims at the hands of Mr. Barnard as regards the payment of his second mortgage. This I know, because the document itself was submitted to me and I have advised my client as to its effect. So far then from there being the slightest fear of Mr. Barnard losing anything on account of the sale, or there being any such conspiracy as he suggests to leave him with a worthless security after the election, the fact is that the same second mortgage security, which was undoubtedly risky before the sale, became perfectly sound after it, so sound, in fact, that he got his principle and interest on twenty-four hours' notice. I shall be happy to procure the document in question for anyone who wishes to see it.

I wish to say, in regard to his whole letter, that it is not often that slanderers can be promptly and effectually refuted by documentary evidence as can this present one of Mr. Barnard.

ARON MARTIN.
Victoria, April 13, 1896.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Bainchard, Squire & Co. v. Landsberg an order was yesterday made that the plaintiffs who are resident outside the jurisdiction "give security for defendant's costs" of the action. Landsberg for some time ago made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors and the estate has since paid 40 cents on the dollar to all creditors, but the plaintiffs refuse to accept this percentage and now sue for \$145, the balance of their claim. An application by the plaintiffs for judgment under order XIV was this morning dismissed, F. B. Gregory for the plaintiffs and S. Perry Mills for defendant.

Argument in the Fraser River Mining Co. vs. Gallagher et al was continuing today before the full court. As there is a great mass of evidence to be gone into it is likely the appeal will last the greater part of the week.

PERSONAL.

D. J. Mann, of New Westminster, is at the Driad.

J. C. Hudson, Chilliwack, is registered at the Oriental.

Lt. H. Webber left this morning via the N. P. R. for Kootenay.

W. E. Beveridge, C. E., left on the Joan this morning for Texada Island.

George Hunter left this morning on a two weeks' business trip to Oregon.

Capt. George Roberts, of the steamer Willapa, came over from the Sound this morning.

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BON TON

Millinery House,

Mrs. E. H. Small.

BIAS : MINDED : MEN

Are the ones whose judgment is warped regarding clothes. Their opinions have been bent by the long continued claims of merchant tailors. They think they can't come into our store and go out in five minutes with a good fitting, well made suit on their bodies. We're just looking for these kind of men.

...COME IN...

And investigate the suit we'll give you for \$7; look at the cloth; look at the linings; see how it's made. Its just as fashionable and up to date as a suit you pay treble the price for.

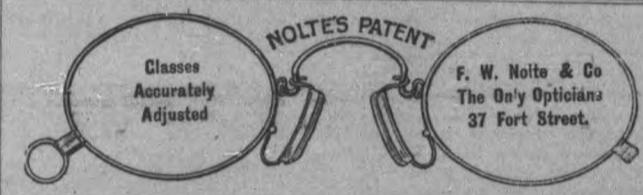
CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson St.

Stout Men

At one time were compelled to get their clothing made to order. Not so now. We have in stock a fine selection of Tailor-made Suits, specially got up for big men; prices from \$8 to \$18. Give us a trial.

Gilmore & McCandless,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.



The Ladies of Victoria who are Housekeepers want

PURE PRESERVES

And not cheap Jams, and should Try OKELL & MORRIS'. They are the Purest and Best, and are Perfection in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

Special Show

Ladies interested in Fancy Work should call and see our latest novelties in that line.

Also a Summer Show of Children's Garments of every description.

Monday & Tuesday, April 13 & 14

Mrs. W. Bickford,
Somerset House, 61 & 63 Fort Street.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!

Whose shall we use? Why

Pendray's Electric Soap

It is the Best and Cheapest
and keeps the money in the province
by employing our men and boys.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!

DENTISTRY

One-Half the Usual Prices

For one month longer DR. MOODY will continue to give his services at the prices as advertised last month. This is owing to the very great demand that has been made upon his time—many patients having had to be turned away; so until the last of May these prices will hold good.

Full Set of Teeth \$10 00

Extractions from 1 00

Artificial teeth, inserted without 5 00

plates, 5 00

REMEMBER, the best workmanship and the latest appliances and methods used in my office.

The same work for which before the end double the amount was charged.

By aid of Electric Restorator work can be done just as well in the evenings.

H. P. MOODY, D.D.S., L.D.S.

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—Moody Block, Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

Monday, April 13, 1895.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock; prayers by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the house proceed with the orders of the day, those for to-day commencing with public bills and orders.

Mr. Semlin asked the reason of this, as there were several matters on the orders which he would like to see discussed.

Mr. Turner replied that the only reason was that the house should get through the business. There was no idea of stopping discussion on anything.

MINERAL BILL.

The house then proceeded to deal with the further consideration of the report on the mineral bill, which was again postponed, after Hon. Mr. Eberts wished to insert the following:

"The jurisdiction conferred upon a gold commissioner by section 6 of the mineral act shall not be exercised until after the end of the next session of the legislature."

The object of this, he explained, was that prior to 1891, the mining laws were embodied in the act of 1888, and when consolidating the mineral act it was considered better to retain the powers claimed by the legislature as set out in section 6 referred to, which gave the gold commissioner considerable power, almost equal to that of the supreme court. In a case in court, Mr. Justice Drake held that it was ultra vires of the legislature to confer this judicial power on the gold commissioner, since which time, with but one or two exceptions, the gold commissioner had not exercised any judicial powers. The object of the amendment, Mr. Eberts said, was to suspend for a period the operation of section six. A somewhat similar question had arisen in connection with the small debts act, which is now under consideration, and possibly its determination will also settle the question as to whether the conferring of the powers contained in section 6 are ultra vires of the legislature.

DAIRYING BILL.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message transmitting the dairying bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Williams in the chair, and was subsequently reported to the house, and was then committed for consideration in the usual way.

The effect of the amendments made by His Honor in council are: To increase the amount of aid to creameries to \$2,000; to reduce the radius from ten to six miles; and to leave to him a discretionary power to give aid to cases where there was not obtainable the milk of 200 cows.

LAND SALES BILL.

Mr. Semlin resumed the debate on the second reading of the lands bill, the provisions of which, he said, did not commend themselves to the members of the house. They had not much objection to those clauses relating to the collection of a royalty on timber; the chief objection was to the proposition to re-open crown lands for sale. It was not a question about the provisions; it was the principle of reversing the policy of reserving the public lands for those who would cultivate it, for there is no doubt that this system of selling public lands had a tendency to place the land in the hands of large holders. It had been forced on the government, who reluctantly admitted the fact, by changing the system, and now it was to be reversed so that they were going to allow the sale of the agricultural lands of the province to those who could pay for them, irrespective of whether they proposed to work those lands. The policy of the Opposition is and always has been, to reserve the land for the agricultural portion of the population, those who are willing to cultivate them.

Mr. Sward considered that the house was entitled to some explanation of this change of policy. It was frequently heard that the country had endorsed the policy of the government, but a part of that policy was the reserving for settlers the lands of the province; this the propose to change now. If this bill is passed, too, the government will not find that it will to any appreciable extent increase the revenue, which, it is presumed, is the only reason that can be given for reversing their policy in this matter. Mr. Sward hoped that, instead of forcing this bill forward to a second reading, the government would withdraw the bill so far as it regards the selling of lands. Such a course would very materially facilitate the work of the legislature and expedite progress. In its present shape he would vote against the bill, although on its face it was evident that the government did not intend to accept any amendments.

Mr. Cotton was surprised that the government had not offered to say anything in reply to Mr. Sward. For his own part, he was willing to stay here as long as the house wished if the government were going to force this bill through. The policy of withdrawing crown lands from sale had been endorsed by the house and the country, and now to go back on that, the government were stultifying themselves and going contrary to the expressed wishes of the people at the same time.

Hon. Mr. Turner denied that this was a new bill, but was a change from a bill that was before the house earlier in the session, and he thought it would receive the support of at least some members of the Opposition, inasmuch as one of them, Mr. Sward, had a resolution on the order paper for some time to allow lands to be sold, the only difference being that he proposed to sell the land by public auction.

Mr. Turner also referred to the increased wild land tax, which he said would have the effect of making holders make use of lands in some way.

The question was put and the bill read a second time on a straight party division.

COLUMBIA AND WESTERN RY.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the bill to aid the Columbia & Western Railway, the advantages to be derived from the construction of which he detailed at some length. He thought it was the duty of the government to encourage this road, especially as the promoters would put up heavy bonds for the construction of the road to Penticton.

Mr. Semlin, while agreeing as to the

benefit which this road would produce, yet he was afraid the government had not been sufficiently alert in its negotiations with the company, the grant of 20,000 acres a mile was a large one, and then it was rather liberal to exempt the personal property of the company from taxation, although the land might reasonably be exempt for a limited time. He had no fault to find with the promoters, who no doubt, finding so little difficulty in the way of getting a charter for this country would be willing to pay for it, and accordingly they get this aid. They will, however, have a paying road, Mr. Semlin thought, and while he was of opinion that the bill should be considerably amended in committee, he would vote for the second reading, knowing that the building of the road was in the interest of the country.

Mr. Williams referred to the remarks of members of the government and government supporters when the private bill asking for a charter for this road was before the house. They had all complained that there was an attempt to place undue restrictions upon a company which was merely asking for a skeleton charter, and even the Colonist newspaper, which took a warm interest in the road, more so even than the British Pacific, was strongly in favor of the bill. These statements were no doubt made to prevent members from making certain amendments which were intended. Then as to the methods of the promoters, he did not wish to criticize them any further than to say that the house should not be placarded with photographs of things in connection with this company. He was also very much surprised that any member of the house, or the government, should accept the hospitality of the promoters of the road, not that he would say it influenced them in the slightest. It was now time, Mr. Williams thought, to insert a provision compelling the company to build to Penticton, and as to the exemption from taxation, the lands should be taxed on an agreement for sale being entered into.

Hon. Mr. Turner explained that there was a heavy forfeit for the company not building to Penticton. They lost not only the bond of \$50,000 but also a portion of the land grant, amounting to one million acres, which, valuing the land at a dollar an acre, would be a forfeit of \$1,000,000. The promoter also stated that, as the railway was also an enterprise of value, not only the people in the section through which the proposed line is to pass, but to the province, he was prepared to offer any amount of land to any company which would undertake to build the line.

Mr. Walkem said the remarks of Mr. Williams reminded him, Mr. Walkem, of his early days in newspaper life, when, if he didn't get a theatre ticket, he kicked like a steer.

Several of the members referred, to by Mr. Williams replied to him, and the bill was read a second time without a division.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The house first bill was read a second time and committed. Mr. Braden in the chair. The bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the coroners' act, which provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in council shall have power to appoint a deputy in the case of absence or illness of the coroner. The bill was committed, Mr. Hume in the chair, reported and read a third time.

Mr. Kennedy moved the second reading of the New Westminster and Vancouver Short Line railway bill, which was agreed to.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Forster asked for the discharge of the committee on the election regulation bill, which was concurred in.

On consideration of the report on the municipal clauses bill, Mr. Macpherson moved to make the qualification for reeve, possession of property to the value of \$500, over and above any judgment thereon, instead of any encumbrance or charge.

The amendment was lost after a short discussion.

That part of section 169, which deals with city licences, reads as follows:

"Every municipality shall, in addition to the powers of taxation by law conferred thereon, have the power to issue licences for the purposes following, and to levy and collect, by means of such licences, the amounts following: (1) In city municipalities, from any person vending spirituous or fermented liquors by retail, for each house or place where such vending is carried on, not less than one hundred dollars and not more than two hundred dollars for every six months. (2) In township or district municipalities, from any person vending spirituous or fermented liquors by retail, for each house or place where such vending is carried on, not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for every six months."

Mr. Sward moved to make sub-section (1) to read "five hundred dollars for every six months," and sub-section (2) to read "two hundred dollars for every six months."

The two amendments were carried by a vote of 13 to 12, and cities and municipalities will now pay accordingly.

The report was adopted and the bill set down for third reading.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the game bill, which was carried on a division of 14 to 11.

Mr. Williams' bill to amend the act to regulate the law with regard to conditional sales of goods and chattels, was read a second time.

The bill provides that:

From and after the coming into force of this act, every receipt note, hire receipt, or order for chattels given by any holder of chattels where the condition of the bailment is such that the possessor is such that the possession of the chattels should pass without any ownership therein being acquired by the bailee until the payment of the purchase or consideration money or some stipulated part thereof, shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee of such chattels without notice in good faith for valuable consideration, unless a true copy of such receipt note, hire receipt, order, or other instrument evidencing the bailment or conditional sale given to secure the purchase money, or part thereof, shall be filed, when the bailee or conditional purchaser re-

sides at the time of the bailment or conditional purchase in Vancouver Island, or when the bailee or conditional purchaser, at the time of the bailment or conditional purchase, resides on the Mainland of British Columbia, with the district-registrar at the city of Vancouver, not later than twenty-one days after the delivery of the chattels, or the purchase; and no such bailment or conditional purchase shall be valid as against such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee as aforesaid, unless it is evidenced in writing, signed by the bailee or conditional purchaser or his agent.

Mr. Booth moved the second reading of his liquor license bill, but Mr. Speaker ruled it out of order, as being similar in principle to a bill already defeated in this session. Mr. Booth appealed to the house and the ruling of the bill was sustained.

CREDITORS' TRUST DEEDS.

Mr. Rithet moved the second reading of the creditor's trusts deed act, which was agreed in, the bill committed. Mr. Forster in the chair and reported complete without amendments, read a third time and passed.

The bill enacts as follows:

1. Section 9 of the creditors' trust deeds amending act, 1884, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

(a.) Every creditor in his proof of claim shall state, whether he holds any security for his claim, or any part thereof, and if such security is on the estate of the debtor, or on the estate of a third party for whom such debtor is only secondarily liable, he shall put a specified value thereon; and the trustee, under the authority of the creditors, may either consent to the right of the creditor to rank for the claim after deducting such valuation, or he may require from the creditor an assignment of the security at the specified value, to be paid out of the estate as soon as the trustee has realized such security, and in such case the difference between the value at which the security is retained and the amount of the gross claim of the creditor shall be the amount for which he shall rank and vote in respect of the estate.

(b.) If a creditor holds a claim based upon negotiable instruments upon which the debtor has indirectly or indirectly acquired, and which is not mature or exigible, such creditor shall be considered to hold security within the meaning of this section, and shall put a value on the liability of the party primarily liable thereon as being his security for the payment thereof, but after the maturity of such liability and its non-payment he shall be entitled to amend and re-value his claim.

(c.) To ask a person claiming to be entitled to rank on the estate assigned does not, within a reasonable time after receiving notice of the assignment and of the name and address of the trustee, furnish to the trustee satisfactory proofs of his claim, as provided by this act, a judge of the Supreme court may, upon a summary application of the trustee, or by any other person interested in the debtor's estate (of which application at least three days' notice shall be given to the person alleged to have made default in proving a claim as aforesaid), order that, unless the claim be proved to the satisfaction of the judge within a time to be limited by the order, the person so making default shall be no longer deemed a creditor of the estate, and shall be wholly barred of any right to share in the proceeds thereof; and if the claim is not so proved within the time so limited, or within such further time as the judge may by subsequent order allow, the trustee shall be wholly barred and the trustee shall be at liberty to distribute the proceeds of the estate as if no such claim existed, but without prejudice to the liability of the debtor therefor.

(d.) The preceding sub-section is not intended to interfere with the protection afforded to trustees by sections 10, 17, 18, and 23 of the trustees and executors act.

(e.) A person whose claim has not accrued due shall nevertheless be entitled to prove under the assignment and vote at meetings of creditors, but in ascertaining the amount of any such claim a deduction for interest shall be made for the time which has to run until the claim becomes due.

(f.) At any time after the trustee receives from any person claiming to be entitled to rank on the estate proof of his claim, notice of contestation of the claim may be served by the trustee upon the claimant. Within thirty days after the receipt of the notice, or such further time as a judge of the supreme court may on application allow, and action shall be brought by the claimant against the trustee to establish the claim, and a copy of the writ in the action served on the trustee, and in default of such action being brought and writ served within the time aforesaid, the claim to rank on the estate shall be forever barred.

(g.) The notice by the trustee shall contain the name of one of the solicitors of the supreme court of British Columbia, and upon whom service of the writ may be made; and service upon such solicitor shall be deemed sufficient service of the writ.

2. The said amendments shall apply to any estate which at the date of the passage hereof remains undistributed in the hands of any trustee or trustees under any deed of assignment heretofore executed, but the said amendments shall not be deemed to refer to any estate which has been partially distributed, or any payment or distribution of assets made by any such trustee prior to the date of this act coming into force.

Mr. Forster asked the hon. the attorney-general: 1. Did the government receive a copy of a resolution passed by Vernon city council on 18th April, 1895, requesting the government to cancel the appointment of police magistrate for the city of Vernon? If so, was the receipt of copy of said resolution acknowledged? 3. If not, why not? 4. Does the government intend to cancel the appointment of said magistrate?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: (1.) Yes; on April 20th 1895; (2.) Yes; on April 25, 1895; (4.) If at any time course warrants it, yes.

Mr. Sward asked the attorney-general: What sums, and to whom, have been paid by the government since June 30th 1895, (i.e. as shown by the public accounts) to private practitioners for

conducting assays and Crown assays throughout the province?

The hon. Attorney general replied: J. L. G. Abbott, Rossland, speedy trials, \$15; J. H. Bowes, Nelson, liquor applications and speedy trials, \$85; Cochran & Billings, Vernon, speedy trials, \$24; Lindley Grease, Victoria, Clinton, and Richmond assays, \$200; G. M. Dockrill, New Westminster, speedy trial, \$20; L. P. Eckstein, Vancouver, speedy trial, \$80; P. A. E. Irving, Victoria, Victoria assays, \$200; A. Leamy, New Westminster, speedy trials, \$100.30; C. B. Macdonell, Vancouver, speedy trials, \$25; A. J. McColl, New Westminster, Vernon and New Westminster assays, \$265; A. McDonald, Vernon, speedy trials, \$4; H. N. A. N. Richards, Victoria, assays and speedy trials, \$300; H. E. A. R. Robertson, Victoria, speedy trials, \$56.20; H. A. Simpson, Nanaimo, speedy trial, \$25; Wilson & Campbell, Vancouver, liquor appeal and preliminary examination, \$80; E. M. Yarwood, Nanaimo, speedy trials, \$15; F. McE. Young, Nanaimo, speedy trials, \$40; total \$1,650.50.

The house then adjourned.

FRUSTRATED IN HIS ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

A Substituting Druggist Who Wished a Lady to Buy Common Dyes When She Asked for Diamond Dyes.

Some druggists and dealers make it a point to push on their customers cheap and worthless dyes when the Diamond Dyes are asked for. This contemptible work is carried on from day to day merely for the sake of profit.

The crude and poorly prepared dyes are made of such common materials, that the dealer is enabled to buy them at very low prices, and of course endeavors to sell them at the same price as Diamond Dyes—ten cents per package. When the dealer sells a package of the adulterated dyes he makes as much profit as a sale of three packages of the Diamond Dyes would give him.

Mr. Nelson Malcolm, of Teeterville, Ont., says:

"I am a large user of Diamond Dyes, and went into a city store last week to buy some. The druggist insisted that I should take another make of dye. I told him that I would take no substitute, so he handed me the Diamond Dyes that I asked for."

Be wary of substitutes when buying dyes for home dyeing; see that you are supplied with Diamond Dyes.

GERMANY'S POPULATION.

Men who have not kept note of the increase of population in Germany will be startled by the result of the late census just published. On December 2 the emperor had 52,244,593 subjects in Europe, counting Alsace and Lorraine. It is a prodigious number, but to understand all the significance of the figures one must compare them with earlier returns. When the inhabitants of the empire were first numbered, in 1871, they were 41,058,792. This means an increase of 27 per cent. in as many years. And during that time the emigration has been enormous. That accounts in part for the astonishing difference in ratio in different portions of the empire. The population of Saxony has multiplied by 49½ per cent., while Alsace and Lorraine show but 1 per cent. They are exceptions, but of course. Prussia has only 14 per cent., Bavaria 19, Prussia itself, upon the whole, has increased by 29 per cent., Hesse 21, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha 24. Doubtless it is the growth of manufactures, in especial, which explains the predominance of Saxony, and that of mining enterprise in the Rhine provinces which comes next, with an advance of 42 per cent. So the per return of Bavaria and Wurttemberg must be due to the decline of agriculture, which compels emigration. The town population has increased proportionately. Berlin and Hamburg have been doubling. One cannot but think of France in reading these extraordinary figures. French people are apt to console themselves with the assurance that other nations will cease to multiply, just as they themselves have done, as the same causes or feelings begin to operate among them. There is much ground for believing unfortunately, that this calculation will prove true. Perhaps the population of Germany has not increased as it would have done in former times. But it is crushing to French hopes all the same—London Standard.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 35 and 75 cent bottles for sale by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

"The Yellow Fellow"

Is the title bestowed on the Stearns by the admirers of its orange color. In constructing the '95 Stearns we have striven to make the best bicycle producible, and of best materials, superior workmanship, unsurpassed facilities and honest effort count for anything, we have surely succeeded.

Our handsome new catalogue, which we will mail on request, is not mere article than the wheel itself.

AMERICAN RATTAN CO. TORONTO, ONT. CANADIAN BELLING AGENCIES.



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if the only cure.

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Tax on Dogs.

Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due.

The provisions of the Pound By-law and the Revenue By-law, 1895, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. W. P. Winsby is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., March 23rd, 1896.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are Fixed Upon South American Nerveine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



SOUTH AMERICAN NERVEINE

In the matter of good health temporary relief measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in the experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nerveine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid. The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognizes this principle long ago. Everyone knows that illness or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The trou-

ble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nerveine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organs which have shown the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffles the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nerveine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nerveine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does exactly what is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

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Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

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has become a DEMONSTRATION SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.



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OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, April 5.—Mr. Mara moved for a writ of habeas corpus on Wednesday last containing the engineer's report relating to the examination of Duncan and Lardo rivers in the district of Kootenay. He said that the purpose he had in view was to call attention to his rich mineral district, the progress of which was retarded by the dangers and difficulties of navigating the Duncan river and the cost of transporting supplies. He hoped the minister of public works would give due consideration to the importance of the work. Mr. Wallace supported the idea of spending a sum of money for the purpose.

Mr. Outmet made an evasive and diplomatic reply, but at the same time stated that the department was fully alive to the importance of the matter. If the cost was not too great the department would undertake the improvements.

Mr. Martin—So far as the improvement of the Duncan and Lardo rivers is concerned, I would draw the attention of the member for Yale (Mr. Mara) to the character of the reply made by the minister of public works. It might be called the stereotyped reply. It has been heard in this house for years and years and years, and it is heard more especially in this house on the eve of an election. I do not think the residents of the Kootenay district would be justified in placing any great amount of reliance upon the very general words which the minister of public works used in regard to this matter. I have no doubt that the hon. gentleman who introduced the motion (Mr. Mara), will expect to see that statement as an evidence that the government are pledged to improve these rivers. However, if the statement of the minister of public works is examined, it pledges the government to nothing whatever. His reservations leave plenty of loopholes, out of which the government will very easily escape if they desire to do so.

The treatment by the government of the Kootenay district up to the present time has been very unsatisfactory, and the people living there feel that the government do not appreciate at all the great resources which that portion of British Columbia possesses. I hope that what has been said to-day by the hon. member for West York (Mr. Wallace) will bring strongly to the attention of the government the great resources of that region, and will induce them, not only in this respect, but in many other respects, to deal with more knowledge and more efficiency, with the interests of that portion of British Columbia. The government do not seem to have been aware at all of the great developments that are taking place there, or the large increase of population that has taken place in the last year at certain parts, notably at the town of Rossland. I say that, so far as the mail communications are concerned, the government have been very much at fault, and the people are complaining. It is said that, when some important matters occurred not very far from the Kootenay district, it was two or three weeks before the newspapers reached them. The mail communications are very slow, and the government do not appear to pay any attention to the just complaints of the settlers. They do not seem to appreciate the difficulties of the people there, and do not make any efforts to open up new mail communications in order to give the settlers their mail in any kind of reasonable time. I am very glad that the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Mara) has at last waked up to the necessity of saying something in this house about his constituency. I do not know whether that arises at all from the fact that he has as an opponent a gentleman who is making a very active canvass and interesting himself very much in the hon. gentleman's constituency. Heretofore the hon. gentleman has had the advantage of being elected by acclamation, and I am afraid that his safe position has, perhaps, inclined him to feel that it is not necessary to pay any very great attention to the needs of his constituents. However, I am very glad to see that he has improved in that respect, and that he is pressing upon the government, not quietly or in the dark, but openly here on the floor of parliament, as I claim a member should do, the necessity of their giving a good deal more attention to the interests of that constituency.

After some further remarks from Mr. Mara the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Mara next moved for a return of a copy of Mr. E. C. Gamble's report regarding the navigation of the Columbia river from Revelstoke to Beaver.

To this motion Mr. Outmet made the usual stereotyped answer about enquiry into the matter, the department being alive to everything that was going on in the country without giving any undue preference to any section of the country.

Mr. Martin—I am quite agreed with the hon. gentleman. I did not intend to say anything except this, that his answer to this, as to the other question with reference to the Duncan and Lardo rivers is the stereotyped answer of the government, and it is very far from meaning that the government have any intention whatever at present of giving assistance at all to the improvement of the Columbia river. I wish to point out that, in order that the hon. member for Yale may not do as I anticipate he may possibly attempt to do, namely, show by the hon. gentleman's answer that the government have decided to make these improvements. His answer, looked at in one light, might be susceptible of such a construction, but I desire to point out that he has not committed the government in any way to do anything in this matter any more than he or his predecessors have done in years past with regard to a great many improvements concerning which the department have never done anything. The hon. gentleman, of course, says that he will

consider the matter and give due weight to everything that he has heard, and do what he can, but what I wish to point out, for the information of the people of Yale, is that the hon. gentleman has not undertaken to do anything. As he says himself, he has simply given the stereotyped answer which is proper for all requests of this kind, that the government will take them into their consideration. I reiterate what I said before, that in other parts of British Columbia, more especially in the newly-developed mining parts, the government have been away behind the times. They have not given their aid as they should have, to attracting to Canada the investments of large amounts of foreign capital. The only capital of any account that has been invested in the Kootenay district up to date is that invested by Americans. They have gone there because of their own knowledge of the country, having been engaged in mining in similar districts south of the line. The Americans have been large investors there and some of them have made fortunes in silver mining and gold mining. But the experience of Africa has shown what large amounts of capital there are in the old country that can be made available for investment in mining enterprises. The amount of money that has gone from London to South Africa for investment in the mines there is simply fabulous. And I hold it to be the duty of the government, having the administration of the affairs of a country so rich as the Kootenay country, to do everything in their power to bring capitalists to the district. It is certainly their duty to see that the settlers and miners who go in there shall have as fair treatment as the people of any other part of Canada in mail facilities and everything of that kind. And I charge—and in this I know I voice the feeling of the people in that portion of the country, for I read it in their newspapers from week to week—that they are being neglected especially in the matter of mail facilities by this government. I am glad the hon. member for Yale has brought this matter openly before the house, in order that we may have an opportunity of drawing the attention through this debate to that part of his constituency. I fancy that when the hon. gentleman goes before his constituents for re-election and his failure to attend to the wants of his constituency are discussed, he will not be able to answer as he has attempted to answer in this house to-day by pointing to the fact that I am a very bad man and have done very bad things. His constituents will hardly accept an answer of that kind. They will hold him to a very strict account, especially as I see he is not going to be elected by acclamation. Not wishing him any harm, I hope he is not going to be elected at all. He will have to fight for his seat in any case and will have an opportunity to convince his constituents, if he can, that he has been attending to their interests in this house.

Mr. Casey said that it was an afternoon of stereotyped answers to questions. The motion was passed.

SLABTOWN.

ONTARIO NEWS.

Railway Accident and Suicide—Opening of Navigation.

Toronto, April 13.—W. E. Tooky, of Fern, has accepted conditionally the nomination of the Patrons of Industry of South Wellington.

St. John, N.B., April 13.—At Coldbrook, N.B., Mr. Joseph Stevenson, a milkman, and a boy named Robert, son were killed by a train while driving across the railway track.

Toronto, April 13.—It will be proposed at the coming annual meeting of the Ontario Bank to reduce the capital from \$1,500,000 to \$1,000,000. The manager reports the affairs of the bank to be in a sound condition and having a substantial and remunerative business.

Kingsford, April 13.—Navigation was opened here to-day. The tug Walker, of the Montreal Transportation Company, broke the ice in the harbor and made her way as far as the Dry Dock.

Toronto, April 13.—Rev. William Lezan, M.A., for the past five years canon of St. Alban's cathedral, died on Saturday from the effects of an operation performed to remove a tumor. The deceased was born in Scotland and was aged 73.

Collingwood, April 13.—David McQueen was found on Saturday night about a mile from his home with his throat cut. He had inflicted the injury himself. He died yesterday.

Hidestown, April 13.—The fourth victim of last Monday's boiler explosion at Watson's brass mill, died on Saturday night, in the person of Wm. Watson, a member of the firm. He was 35 years old.

BERMUDA ARRESTS.

Warrants Out for the Owner and Officers of the Steamer.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Warrants were issued from the United States attorney's office in this city for the arrest of John D. Hart, owner of the steamer Bermuda, and the ship's officers, charged with filibustering. Dr. Congesta, the Spanish consul, is prosecutor.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth? Use Odorona for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

Wedding presents, wedding presents, silver, plated ware, tin, china, brass goods, and a host of other things to select from at Weller Bros.

White Japanese matting, inserted Japanese matting, Japanese matting rugs, etc., at Weller Bros.

Danmore, N. Y., April 14.—Joseph Zamel was electrocuted at Danmore at 11:43 o'clock to-day. The crime for which Zamel was executed was the murder of Thomas Kane, his secretary, at Johnstown, August 30, 1895. Both were slaves.

Worcester, Mass., April 14.—The box shop of H. I. Gould, at Charlton depot, was entirely destroyed by fire late last evening, involving a loss of \$50,000. The Boston and Albany station and other buildings were saved by a fortunate change in the wind.

Cleveland, April 14.—A dastardly attempt to wreck the limited express train, due at this city at 4:30 a.m., on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, was made this morning before daylight by the low the southern route. A rolling mill employee on his way to work discovered and removed the obstruction just in time to avoid a terrible wreck. Two heavy railroad ties had been placed from rail to rail on the track and the ties were also placed across the rails on the outside. Scarcely had the obstruction been removed when the limited thundered by at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

Cuba.

Washington, April 14.—Nothing is known at the state department of any communication from President Cleveland to the Spanish premier, Senor Castillo, as is referred to in the cablegram from Madrid. It is suggested here that the matter entering into Spanish politics is perhaps being served more or less to the purpose of the purpose of the part of the Spanish government to grant a large measure of local autonomy to Cuba confirms an understanding obtained here to the effect that the abuses of which the Cubans complain, and which served as the basis of the present revolution, will be largely abated by the Spanish government, as soon as this can be done without the appearance of compulsion, against which Spanish pride revolts. It is perhaps the knowledge of this fact that has operated to shape the present attitude of our administration.

It is reported that Thomas E. Edison has invented fluorescent spectacles which will enable the surgeon to see directly through any part of the body. The arrangement of the apparatus is so simple that any one with the slightest knowledge of electricity would be able to manipulate it. The new machine consists of a double tube vacuum pump, attached to a piece of board about seven feet long, placed in a right position. The pump connects with the tube that is to be lighted by the X rays, which is placed in a box about a foot wide and high, by eighteen inches in length. The box is placed to the right of the board, on a stand supported by an ordinary shelf bracket. The two wires leading to the anode and cathode poles are run through small holes in the box and connect with the lamp or Crookes tube. When the vacuum pipe indicates by the position of the mercury in the pump tubes that a sufficiently high vacuum has been obtained the current is turned on and the lamp is lighted.

This part of the process is similar to that pursued in the majority of experiments, with the exception of keeping the lamp in the box.

When the lamp is thoroughly fluorescent the fluoroscope is placed to the eye. The fluoroscope is a small black box, almost square. The lower or small end of the fluoroscope is covered with cardboard coated with the tungstate of calcium crystals. The larger end is built to fit the forehead and eyes, like a stereoscopic binocular and is lined with black felt that all light liable to find its way through the parts near the head is easily shut off. A small handle is fitted to the under side of the fluoroscope, by which it is held.

Looking with the naked eye at the box in which the powerful light is seen, not even the light. When the fluoroscope is adjusted to the eyes the bottom of it is covered with the tung-

state of calcium crystals and it becomes fluorescent, and the lamp can be seen. When a piece of money, a knife, box or anything is laid upon the top of the box lid it is at once shadowed for an instant, the flesh falls away as the rays penetrate it and in a short space of time the bones stand out clear on the plate before the eyes.

By means of the latest invention a person suffering from a broken arm can lay it on the box, the surgeon can adjust the fluoroscope and set the bone just as though there was nothing surrounding it. He can tell whether it is properly set, and while it is knitting can examine it as often as he likes.

In the case of fractures of the joints, which frequently through bad setting heat stiff, there will no longer be any question in regard to whether the bones are properly set.

The whole apparatus is portable, and can be carried in a small delivery wagon. In the case of a railroad accident one of the new machines with the fluoroscope could be forwarded to the scene of the wreck, and the majority of the broken bones set and bound in the baggage car, providing of course the electrical current could be obtained.

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Our Fine Stock of STERLING SILVERWARE, PLATED SILVERWARE and CLOCKS of many kinds.

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Everything at Cost.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewellers, 59 Government Street.

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THE HIGH HAND SHAKE.

The new kind of hand-shake, "in high seconds," as the language of fencing goes, was, and perhaps is, popular with third rate "smart people" who had a baronet for a cousin or an uncle who was a colonel in the army. The brainless beings had probably heard that some prince or princess shook hands in a second, because because H. R. H. had hurt his royal arm, or for some such blameless reason. This theory of the origin of the high crook is a mere conjecture, but surely no less potent cause could have brought in the custom of "raising the hand above the shoulder." Of course, the custom has reached America, and being totally senseless in its inception, has been imitated by the citizens. The gregariousness of human nature, its bovine imitiveness, has never been more oddly illustrated than by the transatlantic adoption of a second rate freak of British misses and British "Johnnies." The fact illustrates the old anecdote of how ruffs were universally worn because a royal person had a scar on her neck. Westward the course of folly takes its way, for a similar vagary of New York would not soon devastate this island. The old shake-hand is the only true shake-hand, and it ought to be studied and practiced in all its delicacies, by the young man who would succeed in life. He must know how to be bluff and hearty, how to be caressing and insinuating, yet "not too bold," and he must never be lifeless and indifferent, for people resent this attitude. Probably Haslett was so much hated because to shake hands with him was like grasping a cold ball of flounder.—London Daily News.

EDISON'S X RAY SPECTACLES.

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Some very pretty and neat white figured muslins, etc., at Weller Bros. Just arrived.

Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. Gilmore & McCandless.

Crescent Bicycles

Are the most reliable wheels for the money on the market. The Crescent is

...The Ladies' Favorite...

Another large shipment just received.

Also agents for the Columbia and Cleveland wheels, the standards of the world. The best Bicycles that money and brains, with experience, can produce. They may cost a little more than others, but they are worth every dollar asked.

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Medium.

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Leap down to it from dizzy heights; drift into it through raging rapids; seek it at the cannon's mouth.

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Striving to attain it by giving the greatest bargains in Stoves ever heard of here. Parlor Stoves, Hall Stoves, Cooking Ranges; all kinds of Stoves in the bankrupt stock of Perry & Turner at cost prices.

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The Only Sarsaparilla Admitted at the World's Fair. Ayer's Pills for Liver and Bowels.